

Greenlandic Norse

Greenlandic Norse is an extinct North Germanic language that was spoken in the Norse settlements of Greenland until their demise in the late 15th century. The language is primarily attested through runic inscriptions found in Greenland. The limited inscriptional evidence shows some innovations, including the use of initial 't' for 'þ', but also the conservation of certain features which changed in other Norse languages. Some runic features are regarded as characteristically Greenlandic and when they are sporadically found outside of Greenland they may be suggestive of travelling Greenlanders.

Non-runic evidence on the Greenlandic language is scarce and uncertain. A document issued in Greenland in 1409 is preserved in an Icelandic copy and may be a witness to some Greenlandic linguistic traits. The poem *Atlamál* is credited as *Greenlandic* in the Codex Regius but the preserved text reflects Icelandic scribal conventions and it is not certain that the poem was composed in Greenland. Finally, Greenlandic Norse is believed to have been in language contact with Kalaallisut and to have left loanwords in that language.

Greenlandic Norse	
Region	Greenland; Western Settlement and Eastern Settlement
Ethnicity	Greenlandic Norse people
Extinct	by the late 15th century or the early 16th century
Language family	Indo-European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Germanic ▪ North Germanic ▪ West Scandinavian ▪ Insular Scandinavian ▪ Greenlandic Norse
Early forms	Old Norse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old West Norse
Writing system	Younger Futhark
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	None (mis)
Glottolog	None

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Runic evidence

Some 80 runic inscriptions have been found in Greenland. Many of them are difficult to date and not all of them were necessarily carved by Greenlanders.^[1] It is difficult to identify specifically Greenlandic linguistic features in the limited runic material. Nevertheless, there are inscriptions showing the use of *t* for historical *þ* in words such as *torir* rather than *þorir* and *tana* rather than *þana*. This linguistic innovation has parallels in West Norwegian in the late medieval period.^[1] On the other hand, Greenlandic appears to have retained some features which changed in other types of Scandinavian. This includes initial *hl* and *hr*, otherwise only preserved in Icelandic, and the long vowel *œ* (*oe* ligature), which merged with *æ* (*ae* ligature) in Icelandic but was preserved in Norwegian and Faroese.^[2]

Certain runic forms have been seen by scholars as characteristically Greenlandic, including in particular an 'r' form with two parallel sloping branches which is found in 14 Greenlandic inscriptions.^[3] This form is sporadically found outside Greenland. It is, for example, found in a runic inscription discovered in Orphir in Orkney, which has been taken to imply that "the rune carver probably was a Greenlander".^[4]

The Kingittorsuaq Runestone has one of the longest Norse inscriptions found in Greenland. It was discovered near Upernivik, far north of the Norse settlements. It was presumably carved by Norse explorers. Like most Greenlandic inscriptions, it is traditionally dated to c. 1300. However, Marie Stoklund has called for reconsideration of the dating of the Greenlandic material and points out that some of the parallels to the Kingittorsuaq inscription elsewhere in the Nordic world have been dated to c. 1200.^[5]



The Kingittorsuaq Runestone

Transcription

English translation

el=likr * sikuabs :	
so=n:r * ok *	
baan=ne : torta=	
son :	Erlingur the son of Sigvað and Baarne Þorðar's son and Enriði
ok enriþi * os son :	Ás's son, the washingday (Saturday) before <u>Rogation Day</u> ,
laukardak*in : fyrir *	raised this mound and rode...
gakndag	
hloþu * ua=rda te *	
ok rydu : ^[6]	

The patronymic *Tortarson* (standardized Old Norse: *Pórðarson*) shows the change from *p* to *t* while the word *hloþu* (Old Icelandic *hlóðu*, Old Norwegian *lóðu*) shows the retention of initial *hl*.

Manuscript evidence

A document written at Garðar in Greenland in 1409 is preserved in an Icelandic transcription from 1625. The transcription was attested by bishop Oddur Einarsson and is considered reliable. The document is a marriage certificate issued by two priests based in Greenland, attesting the banns of marriage for two Icelanders who had been blown off course to Greenland, Þorsteinn Ólafsson and Sigríður Björnsdóttir. The language of the document is clearly not Icelandic and cannot without reservation be classified as Norwegian. It may have been produced by Norwegian-educated clergy who had been influenced by Greenlandic.^[7] The document contains orthographic traits which are consistent with the runic linguistic evidence. This includes the prepositional form *pil* for the older *til* which demonstrates the merger of initial 'p' and 't'.^[8]

It is possible that some other texts preserved in Icelandic manuscripts might be of Greenlandic origins. In particular, the poem Atlamál is referred to as Greenlandic (*Atlamál in grænlenzku*) in the Codex Regius. Many scholars have understood the reference to mean that the poem was composed by a Greenlander and various elements of the poem's text have been taken to support Greenlandic provenance. Ursula Dronke commented that "There is a rawness about the language ... that could reflect the conditions of an isolated society distant from the courts of kings and such refinements of manners and speech as were associated with them."^[11]

Finnur Jónsson argued that not only was *Atlamál* composed in Greenland, some other preserved Eddic poems were as well. He adduced various stylistic arguments in favor of Greenlandic provenance for *Helgakviða Hundingsbana I*, *Oddrúnargrátr*, *Guðrúnarhvöt*, *Sigurðarkviða* in *skamma* and, more speculatively, *Helreið Brynhildar*.^[12] One linguistic trait which Finnur regarded as specifically Greenlandic was initial 'hn' in the word *Hniflungr*, found in *Atlamál*, *Helgakviða Hundingsbana I* and *Guðrúnarhvöt*. The word is otherwise preserved as *Niflungr* in Icelandic sources.^[13] Modern scholarship is doubtful of using *Atlamál* as a source on the Greenlandic language since its Greenlandic origin is not certain, it is difficult to date, and the preserved text reflects Icelandic scribal conventions.^{[14][15]}



The introduction of *Atlamál* in the Codex Regius: "Enn segir gleggra í Atlamalom enum grønlenzcom",^[9] – "Yet more fully is spoken (of this) in "The Greenlandish Lay of Atli."^[10]

Contact with Kalaallisut

Greenlandic Norse is believed to have been in language contact with Kalaallisut, the language of the Kalaallit, and to have left loanwords in that language. In particular, the Greenlandic word *Kalaaleq* (older *Karaaleq*), meaning *Greenlander*, is believed to be derived from the word *Skrælingr*, the Norse term for the people they encountered in North America.^[16] In the Greenlandic dictionary of 1750, Hans Egede states that *Karálek* is what the "old Christians" called the Greenlanders and that they use the word only with foreigners and not when speaking among themselves.^{[17][18]} Other words which may be of Norse origin include *kona* ("wife", Old Norse *kona*), *nisa* ("porpoise", Old Norse *hnísa*) and *kuaneq* ("angelica", Old Norse *hvönn*, plural *hvannir*).^{[19][20]}

The available evidence does not establish the presence of language attrition; the Norse language most likely disappeared with the ethnic group that spoke it.^[1]

See also

- [Hvalsey](#)
- [Norse colonization of North America](#)
- [Narsaq stick](#)
- [Old Norse](#)
- [List of extinct languages of Europe](#)
- [List of extinct languages of North America](#)

References

1. Hagland, p. 1234.
2. Barnes 2005, p. 185.
3. Stoklund, p. 535.
4. Liestøl, p. 236.
5. Stoklund, p. 534.
6. The [Rundata](#) database, downloaded and accessed on January 12, 2008.
7. Olsen, pp. 236–237.
8. Olsen, p. 245.

9. Bugge, p. 291.
10. Hollander, p. 293.
11. Dronke, p. 108.
12. Finnur Jónsson, p. 66–72.
13. Finnur Jónsson, p. 71.
14. von See et al., pp. 387–390.
15. Barnes 2002, pp. 1054–1055.
16. Jahr, p. 233.
17. "Ita vocatus se dictitant à priscis Christianis, terræ hujus qvondam incolis. Nostro ævo usurpatur duntaxat ab Advenis, Grœnlandiam invisentibus, ab indigenis non item." Egede 1750, p. 68.
18. Thalbitzer, p. 36.
19. Jahr, p. 231.
20. Thalbitzer, pp. 35-36.

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External links

- [Runic inscription from Greenland](http://www.arild-hauge.com/gron-greenland.htm) (<http://www.arild-hauge.com/gron-greenland.htm>)

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